FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

PROJECTS IN WALL-ST. PRITY SCHEMES FOR THE SIMPLE-MINDED-STOCK EXCHANGE DISCUSSION.

From time to time new schemes for controlling the stock market and becoming suddenly rich are floated in Wall-st, and only advertised in the newspapers. Those solutions, originally started on a gigantic cale, have dwindled down to a pittful basis. People have become suspicious of such projects, and new only the most simple are victimized. Petty swindling in stock speculation on a general plan began soon after the introduction of the "Vienna Syndicate" system. The frauds of one "Vienna broker" used up that system. "Pats," "calls," and "straddles," have proposed to reduce stock zambling to a An enterprising man who is profoundly convinced of the fact that there are hard times has opened a shup which he says is conducted on the popular and celebrated Paris pool plan. He announces that books are closed or deduction except 5 per cent commission.

The pinn is outlined as follows :

vests his \$5 will probably never see it again, and that the sole object of this plan is to enable the criginator to make an easy hving out of those who paironize him.

The action of the Governing Commutee of the Stock
Exchange in increasing the rates of commission is considered cojectimable by some of the members, who are
circulating a position asking the Commutee to monity
the new rules or in two he have altogether. The matter
will probable come before the Committee on Wednesday
of the resular needlay.

will probate come before the Committee on wednesday
the regular meeting incline case to restrain the pay-ness of the division in the lajoured by the pay-ness of the division of the Shore Railroad stock, low pending in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, which was expected yesteriary was not rendered. The in-mental of therefore, is still underlarbed. COMBINED PAILWAYS AT DISCORD.

THE GROWING WEARNESS OF THE SARATOGA COMBI-

NATION. There appears to be little doubt relative to the famure of the recent meeting of the Railroad Comsioners at Cicycland, following as it did an equally made to hold a meeting in this city on Feb. 8, but with very little prospect of a better result. The Michigan entral cannot be induced to reduter the railway combinotice, and the Grand Truck and Great Western Rail trying to underself the other in order to secure freight and passengers from Barrie to Detroit and the West. the lines to the seasoned are expecting to become in-colved in this war, and the preparing for it. Already reads in the West are making contracts from Chicago to the scabord at 10 and 12; per cent below the rates established by the Commissioners. The compethe freight agents of which are said to have en quietly cutting under the fixed rates to the injury of the Micrican roads. At present it is difficult to see where this plan of cutting under will stop. A conflict also arisen between the Vandalia and the Ohio and Mustarioni lines, causing a reduction of fully 50 per cent

the managers favorable to the Saratoga compact that if indication should be broken, not a single road the roads over \$500,000, without the companies being osident, who has been connected very prominently tith freight transportation for 20 years, in answer to pairles by a Thinting reporter last evening, made the

o having classes, as they are doing in that is opposed to the public good, and classes. The rollroid business is now fition. The year 1875 will be, in the than was the year 1874, and on this account the com-panies should practice more strict economy, and stop paying dividents out of the proceeds of the sale of

paying divinents out of the proceeds of the sait of bonds at a unious elevant.

Finally, judging from what the Saratoga, Chleago, and Cleveland condenses had accomplished, this railway manager best ved that the conference to be held in this city on Fro. 8 would accomplish botting of moment. Of course the Railroad Commissioners would, naturally enough, end aver to botster up the system, but so far as he count recertain, those men who have been longest in the transportation business tare in faith in railroad commonation as a means of bettering either the carrier or the producer. The comolation has been injurious or the producer. The combination has been injurious to the roads, and has cost them indicons of define afreaux. How canbot carry it on and ave. The whole system is lattle better than a farce.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REORGANIZATION. SUPERFLUOUS OFFICIALS AND OFFICIALS WHO CON-

NIVE AT SMEGGLING TO BE DISMISSED. Much uneasiness prevails at the Customhouse in councy state of the alleged peremptory orders of the Treasury Department to reduce the working force even further than the Special Agent's recommendation. From the time of the public there has been su almost constant diametion of the business of the tusiom-hear's incomposit the country. Special agents were detailed to investigate the several Bevenue Departments, to find our what retranshinents and improvements could be made. Special Agents Reisinger and Kinsella undertook the investigation here, and

after a careful examination made their report. It is

understood that the higher officiats of the Treasury in-

sisted upon an immediate reduction in the force.

The first measure was the abolition of the office of temporary assistant weigher and the transfer of the salaried assistant weighers to work at the rate of 40 cents an hour for services ac nally rendered. This cut ti about 6) a sistiat weighers, and the next movement was to be the reduction of the cierical and inspectors' departments. While these moderate and gradua banges were under consideration by the politicians she wished to retain useful friends, an order came from Washington directing the speedy execution of the pre-

vious order for reduction. The terms of the order startled the persons interested, and Collector Arthur, Surveyor Sharpe, Auditor Ogden, and other prominent Custom-house officers went to Washington to explain the condition of affairs and, if possible, to delay see sommary dismissals which were decided upon. Surveyer Shatter returned yesterday morning, but Collecter Archur was suit in Washington. The efficiely at the Custom-house professed to know tery lattle of what was soing on, but the Collector's secretary stated that a number of changes were to be made become F. S.

made bearte P. . 1.
No X in the distance to the dismissal of superfigure menfit the Custom hore. Is the allowed. Next in in ortance to the dismissal of superfinous men in the Custom house is the alleged compilety of officials to the translation in magnification of sides under the guise of cheap cotion goods. It will be remembered that a new days ago solids worth \$0.000 were sorted which had been entered as cotton is near. This attempt at smurghing was mingred by the selzing officer to be only one of nucrous transactions, which could only have been successful by the countyance of Custom-house officers, and it was said that the Government must have been defrauded out of many thousands of dollars. An investigation may been created, soil while the names of officers bave been freely reported about the Custom-house as guilty, the authorities themselves will give no information, stating that their report must first be made to the Department at Washington.

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOV. JAMES M. SMITH OF GEORGIA.

ENCREASE IN THE VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY-THE CLAIM OF BUSSELL SAGE-THE BONDS IN POSSESSION OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.-UNSATIS-FACTORY ATTITUDE OF THAT FIRM-SUGGES-TIONS FOR RELIEF-STATE AID TO INTERNAL IM-

PROVEMENTS. Gov. James M. Smith, in his annual message to the General A-sembly of Georgia, thus treats of the figuress of the State :

The balance in the Treatory on Jan. 1, 1874, was 822,556 25, and the amount received during the fast fiscal year was \$1.805,116 25, toaking the aggregate amount charges against the Treasurer last year \$2,817,223 II. The Gishurschents for the arms period amount of the \$1.816,594 23, which, deducted from the amount received.

leaves a balance of \$1.003,128 88 on hand Jan. 1, 1875. The Legislature, at the season of 1873, made an appropriation to pay the claim of Russoil Sage. Tais claim amounted to \$423,135, and no means having been specially provided for its payment, it was satisfied out of the ordinary revenues which came into the Treasury during that year. The reported increase in the value of taxable property for the year 1874, is more than \$50,000,000 over and above the value reported for the previous year. This increase was produced, in part, by the repeal of the law exempting a certain amount of property from taxation. But after making full ediowance for the repeal of this exemption, it appears that the net increase in the value of taxable property returned was \$12,700,376.

According to the estatement presented by the Treasurer, the funded debt of the State not yet matured amounted on Jan. 1, 1875, to 88,105,503. The principal and interest due thereon the present year amount to \$770,385. Included in this is the first installment of \$100,000 of the 8 per cent bonds issued under the authority of the act approved Feb. 19, 1873. The Treasurer states that, in addition to the foregoing, there is also outstanding \$969,500 past due bonds, which, together with the angald interest thereon, amounts to \$233,000. It is suggested by the Treasurer gent of the State, and not returned to the freasury for cancellation. It should here be stated that the failure upon the part of this agent to make such return has produced serious inconvenience, and probably

Having reason to believe that Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., the agent just referred to, were converting to their own use paid up bonds of the State, and desiring for relieve the Treasury from all complications growing out of their transactions as agent, I directed the Attorney-General to proceed to New-York and obtain, if peasible, a settlement of their account with the State. Upon his return this collect reported that he found it impossible to effect a satisfactory settlement of the account; that Mr. Clews possilively refused to permit an examination of his bonds and vomebers, subest he account which he had thereforere rendered against the State were first paid. It hardly need be stated that such an unreasonable condition could not be compiled with. The chief objection to the account rendered was that many of its terms were not supported by proper vouchers. The examination of these vouchers, if produced, would necessarily have involved an inspection of the books and papers of the agent. A settlement having been thus refused, the Attorney-General requested to be furnished with information in reference to the honds which had gone into the possession of Messrs. Clews & Co., and which had not been returned by them to the Treasury. This request was also refused, it is rumored that this firm fins recently been adjudged bankrupt, and it is now heped that satisfactory information in reference to the State securities in its possession may be obtained at no distant day.

By reference to the report of the Bond Committee.

that satisfactory information in reference to the State securifics in its possession may be obtained at nod is tant day.

By reference to the report of the Bond Committee, made to the Legislature at the Summer session of 1872, it will be seen that in addition to the bonds declared void by the act approved Aug. 23, 1872. Henry Clews & Co. also hold \$800,000 of currency bonds, issued under the act of August, 1876. There is reason to believe that not witnessanding the action of the Legislature declaring these bonds invalid, this agent has transferred, or in some other way converted the same to his own unse. To prevent the injury to the public interest likely to result from any unauthorized or unlawful negotiation of our securities I would suggest that all the bonds recognized to be legal and binding on the State, we seed during the late Adominstration, be withdrawn from circulation, and that other bonds of similar amount and of proper tonor and effect be issued in heu thereof. This notion would in my judgment be beneficial to the public credit, and would effectually protect the Treasury against imposition and frand. There being no reason to believe that the railway companies, whose property has been taken possession of by the State for non-payment of interest, will be able to make any arrangement to resame possession of their property. I respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing the Issue of an amount of State bonds sufficient to redeem the bonds of the companies are insolvent, and the holders of their indered bonds will look to the State alone for payment. It is not probable, therefore, that the bonds of respectfully resomment the exchange one reasonable terms the securities held by them for State bonds. I respectfully resommend the adoption of a measure giving effect to the foregoing suggestions. state bonds. I respectfully recommend the adoption in asure giving effect to the foregoing suggestions. The Governor estimates the receipts for the fiscal

year ending Dec. St. 1875, at \$2,585,628 85, and the dis

year ending Dec. 31, 1815, at \$2,585,628 88, and the dis-bursements at \$1.499,585.

He rehearses the history of the construction and op-eration of the several railroads in the State and says; Reflection has satisfied me that additional legislation is required to check the evils likely to flow from the un-wise policy of granting the aid of the State to works of internal improvement. Experience has shown that it is simply impossible to so guard the public interest as to brevent injury to the same under these grants. The interest portion of our financial troubles of late years may be traced directly to this mischievous policy.

THE PROSTRATE IRON TRADE. FAILURE OF MALIN BROTHERS OF PHILADELPHIA-

THEIR ASSETS CLAIMED TO EXCEED THE LIABIL-

ITIES BY \$207,000-A SEQUEL TO THE PANIC. The failure of Malin Brothers, iron manufacturers, of Philadelphia, which occurred hast Wednes-day, has created a profound feeling of sympathy and regret among the iron dealers of that city. The liabili-ties of the firm amount to \$500,000. They have issued a statement, showing that their assets exceed their liabili-ties by about \$107,000. On the strength of this, they ask for an extension of time from their creditors of 9, 12, 15, perfectly good, and, in case the extension is granted, hey promise to add \$100,000 to their capital. The firm, which is among the largest in Pennsylvania, bave been doing a business amounting to about \$0,000,000 a year. Their acceptances are mostly in large amounts, and their creditors are comparatively few in number. They owe large sums to one or two smaller Lebigh companies, and are heavily in debt to several firms in Schuy kill County. To one man in Philadelphia the embarrassed firm owe creditors for \$18,000. Mailn Brothers were sole agents for the Schuyikill Iron Company, the Dauphin and Monocacy furnaces, and the Moslem, Ringgold, North Pennsylvania, and Unier Iron Companies, and these are their chief creditors. The cause of the failure was the investment by the firm of an undue proportion of their means in various from enterprises. They owned their means in various iron enterprises. They owned large interests in four pig-iron funderies, and the demand for iron having almost ceased, they found a large part of their capital locked up at a critical moment. They sho secepted largely, and as it appears, unwisely, for a brice number of firms. The immediate cause which precipitated the failure was the sudden demand on them, by two founderymen in Philadelphia, for sums amounting to \$60,000. A bank in Philadelphia, for sums amounting to \$60,000. A bank in Philadelphia, for sums amounting to \$60,000. A bank in Philadelphia, which had promised to carry \$30,000 for them also suddeniv called in that amount. Before suspending, they paid \$43,000, and they claim that if the bank had sustained them they could have weathered the storm. The members of the unfortunate firm are young men of high reputation for integrity and business ability. The failure created considerable consternation in Philadelphia, and when it was first announced wild rumors of failures among firms of the highest position found oredetice for a time.

Sumuel Fulton & Co., from pipe manufacturers, of cosmolocken, who failed during the panic or a large Consumments, who failed during the panic for a large amount, have within a week failed to in at their pay-ments on an extension granted at the time of their first

THE TRUST FUND MISAPPROPRIATION. CONFUSION IN THE ACCOUNTS OF MR. NICOLI-THE EXTENT OF THE LOSS STILL UNCERTAIN.

Further inquiry into the affairs of Henry Nicoll shows that his accounts and books are in much confusion and no satisfactory statement can be expected for several days. Mr. Nicoll is at Maspeth, L. I., completely broken down by the discoveries of the past few days, and his counsel is busy examining bills, receipts. and fragments of accounts relating to the mismanagement of the trust funds belonging to the several estates. It is now believed that the misappropriation of the trust funds will amount to over \$250 006, and may reach \$300,000. It appears that Mr. Nicoli did not keep regular books showing the receipts and expenditures of money on account of the estates, and his counsel its therefore greatly embarrassed in the endeavor to ascertain the exact situation of his affairs.

The creditors are also busy with their conusel and the friends of Mr. Nicoll arranging the details of a compromise, and it was stated yesterday that a satisfactory settlement would probably be made within a few days. While it is generally understood that there will be a heavwices, negotiations are pending with reference to certain securities belonging to Mr. Nicoll, which, if accepted by the creditors, may in time realize a considerable sum toward making good the deficiency.

A. M. E. BOARD OF RELIEF IN KANSAS. The presiding elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas have issued a circular asking the members of that denomination in other States to send ald for communicants of the church in Kansas who were without food owing to the "grasshopper famine." They state that while the grasshoppers were the most destructive in the western part of the State that the chinch burs did great damage to the crops in the costern part. Thousands of their parishioners were greatly in need of food and clothing, and many had been compelled to mortgage their farms to get money to procure food; none suffered more than the itinerant preachers who had to depend on the contributions of the people, and yet they remained at their peats. Hundreds of children were so poorly clad that they could not attend the public schools. Witnessing these sufferings every day as they passed around their districts, and feeling that their people needed help immediately, and that they could relieve them with less cost and formality through the minerant system, and cost and formality through the ninerant system, and with less humiliation to those who would suffer greatly before they would appeal to a public board for assistance, it had been determined to organize a board of relief. Charitable persons may send their contributions to the following persons: The Rev W. R. Davis, D. D., P. E. Leavenworth District, Leavenworth, Kansas; the Rev. D. P. Mitchell, P. E. Port Scott District, Fort Scott; the Rev. J. Boynton, P. E. Leavenee District, Lawrence; the Rev. C. Hoiman, P. E. Manhatran District, Junction City; the Rev. P. S. Rhodes, P. F. Emporia District, Emporia; the Rev. A. K. Johnson, P. E. Humboldt District, Independence; the Rev. J. Lawrance, P. B. Salma District, Solosoon City; the Rev. A. Buckner, P. E. Wehita District, Solosoon City; the Rev. A. Buckner, P. E. Wehita District, Wehita. trier, Solomon City; the Rev. A. Buckner, F. E. Wienita District, Wichita. Persons sending goods are requested to secure free transportation if possible, or prepay irright.

COMBINED CHRISTIAN WORK.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. ADDRESS BY VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON, THE REV.

DRS. W. M. TAYLORIAND NOAH H. SCHENCK-RE-PORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION. Long before the hour announced for the opening of the exercises last evening, the large lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association was filled to overflowing by persons of intelligence and refinement. The occasion was the celebration or the twenty-second anniversary of the organization of the Association. From the reports which are given below, the work of the Association for the past year may be estimated. It will be seen from the Seretary's report that the present class-rooms of the Association, although they are comparatively new, are

gymnasium, under the constant supervision of an exother necessary appliances. The Association has provided young men with comfortable and safe boardinghouses, has assisted them to obtain employment, and has cared for them when sick, farnishing medical at tendance and hospital treatment when necessary. A large number of young men come to New-York in search of employment, often without sufficient means to maintain them until they can obtain situations. They naturally apply to the Association for means to enable them to secure lodgings and food. They are cared for in this respect mainly through the Bowery branch. Over 165,000 meals, of which 62,000 have been free, and 9,000 lodgings have been furnished to them. About 2.00 have secured situations directly through the belp of the Association and its branches. Besides this, more than \$900 have been expended in assisting young men of a higher social class than those aided by the Bowery branch.

pended in assisting young men of a higher social class than those aided by the Bowery branch. The Association has four places open every evening, and two of these during the entire day, where young men can meet friends and enjoy elevating companionship. In each of these places there is aband of young men in attendance night by night, for the express purpose of receiving all who visit them. In addition to this regular daily social influence, the Sunday evening meeting has, more than almost any other agency, forered the brotherly feeting at the Central Rooms. In the way of social entertamments the monthly receitions have taken an important place, and have recome so popular that the half is insufficient to held those seeking admission.

For the mental improvement of young men, a library and reading room is maintained in the building, and in each of the branches. There are theovernmens in the libraries, with papers and magazines in the four reading rooms. Three courses of instructive and popular lectures have been delivered during the year. To attendance at these has been larger than in any former year. To young men deprived of the advantages of a collegiate education, the Literary Society has readered very valuable help in the way of English composition and oratory. The chasses in German, French, Spanish, bookkeeping, writine, and vocal musle, have grown in numbers during the year. The highest attendance was 300, and the average attendance 220. The only reason way this attendance is not greater is the suntiness of the rooms in when the classes meet; and while the mortgage of 150,000 on the building remains unpaid, the usefulness of these classes, as well as of every other department, must necessarily be seriously abridged. The controlling object of the Association is the religious welfare of young men, and this has been kept steadily in the fore-front throughout the year. In the central building religious meetings, to the number of 1,003, have been heli; of these, 555 have been for young men only. men, and this has been kept steadily in the fore-front throughout the year. In the central building religious meetings, to the number of 1,000, have been held; of these, 555 have been for young men out. The results reached by meetings, heid exclusively for young men, most clearly demonstrate that they should be increased in number. The Young Men's Bible Class, conducted by Dr. Thompson, in Association Hall, has had 31 sessions during the year, with an average attendance of 952. The smallest

that they should be class, conducted by Dr. Thompson, in Association Hall, has had 31 sessions during the year, with an average attendance of 92. The smallest attendance was 350, and the largest, 1,300. During the Summer vacation, while this class was not in session, a Bittle class for young men only was conducted in me reading room on Sanday after noon with such encouraging result that, when Dr. Thompson's class was resumed, it was continued on Tuesday evenings.

The work of the Association is carried on by several committees, among which are the invitation Committee, charged with naving young men to the Association; the Membership Committee, which examines into the characters of persons proposed for membership; the Reception Committee, whose members are in attendance mightly at the rooms for the entertainment of visitors; the Employment Committee, which counsels and alta young men in scarch of employment; the Boarding House Committee, which heeps accessible at the rooms to those seeking boarding places, a list of houses which have been personally examined; the visitation of the Sick Committee, which cares for all young men applying for its services; the Social Meeting Committee, which provides leaders to all the secal religious meetings held in the rooms, and the meeting at Betteve Hospital, the Committee on Open Au Services; and the Committees in Charge of the Hailen. Yukville, and Bowery Branch, the City Aission and the Association cooperate.

For the first time since the Wer, the International Control of the first time since the Wer, the International Contion cooperate.

For the first time since the Wer, the International Con-

vention has been invited to meet next Spring in the City of Richmond. A visitation by representatives of the international organization, is now entered upon throughout the South.

The Chairman afterward announced that he had the honor and pleasure of introducing to the audience the Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United State. who delivered the following annexed address upon "The Opportunities and Responsibilities of the Christian Young Men of America."

ADDRESS OF THE HON. HENRY WILSON, God in his providence has given you, young men of this Christian Association, your being in this age and in this land of grand opportunities and of grave responsibilities. You are now in the morning of life-of con scious, proud life, . In the vigor and strength of youth ful manhood, the world is to you radiant with light and beauty. The skies seem to look down upon you with glorious greetings, and the earth to throb at the touch of your footsteps. Hopes, aspirations, and ambitions thrill and inspire you. You feel the wild pulsations of the day before you hear the tumults of the conflict, and "cherish noble longings for the strife." But do not fail, young men, to remember that this grand battle of life is no holiday parade, no holiday warfare. It is no march down Broadway, nor up Fifth ave., with burnished arms, flishing banners, and glad music, cheered by the greetings of admiring thousands and the smiles of beauty, friendship, and love. It is a stern, continuous, never-ceasing conflict. In this battle you are not volunteers but conscripts rather. Never can you be mustered out, pay commutation, furnish substitutes, desert your banners, nor leave your struggling, perishing ranks. The storms of battle may beat upon you and sweep over you. The snares of the tempter may entangle your footsteps, and appetites and passions may beleaguer you on fishk and rear. Before you the embattled hosts of ambitions, of avarice, and of adverse and mighty interests, will contest and dispute every step of your advance. Comrades "weary with the march of life" will fall and perish around you You must brush away the tears of friendship, bid them a hasty farewell, close your thinning ranks, and hurry on. Loved ones, bound to you by sacred ties and en-

heart hopeful and trustful, fresh and tender, quick to respond to the appeal of want, the cry of pain, and the mean of sorrow. Turn you then, young men, while the music, and the bloom, and the beauty of the world glad-den the oar and eye, to the teachings of philosophy, and to the examples of the grand and noble souls of the ages, for inspiration and guidance. Above all, and over all, the lessons of experience, and the teachings and examples of the wise and good, will be to you, in coming conflicts, an abiding trust in God, and a sublime faith in the decirines and the teachings of the Divine Master. That trust and that faith which look up to the Henvenly Pather when the heart throbs heavily with sorrows and disappointments, defeats, and losses, or with victories that turn to ashes on the lips, are the surest forces that can sustain the drooping spirit, the weary brain and suddened sooi. You, young men of this Chri-tian Association and of kindred associations, profess to accept that trust and that tarth. In that faith which sees in all things the guiding and chastenius land of a loving Father, and in that trust leans conflicingly mean the Divine arm, you can go forth to the conflicts of the future, luspired by the immortal nopes of everlasting life. conflicts, an abiding trust in God, and a sublime faith in

for elevation, and for irogross, I place the Yamg Mea's Christian Associations of the land with the first and for most. The young men of these Associations, the inspired by Christian faith, go forward with open-handed by Christian faith, go forward with open-handed by Christian faith, go forward with open-handed the largest, of the lawy and suffering some and daughters of tothe historitime, and sorrew. One of the largest, if not the largest, of these Associations that now cover the land with theseings and benefits, is this Association in the commercial capital of the Republic. Your reports give some faint conceptions of your contributions and labors. But how much you have done, and how faithfully and how well you do it is may perhaps never be revealed to morial ever. But remember, young have not personal the good deeds, inspired by punity and love, it not recorded upon historic pages, will never be consumed by moth nor rost. They will bud and bloom and blossom upon the earth, and gleam immortal in the heavons.

Remember, then, your precious opportunities here in this greaterity and the responsibilities that rest upon you. Your task is indeed noble, goalike. In striving to brighten homes and cheer lives darkened by sin, sandowed by want or suffering or serrow, you are coing a week by want or suffering or serrow, you are coing a for power, and renown and gold, are withering and fading, good deens and loving words for struggling and suffering humanity will break "into sloom upon your brows." Then, when the possessions of earth are vanishing, the passing soul will see the ricavenly mansions in the passing soul will see the ricavenly mansions in the passing soul will see it in the manner of the least of these my breakers, ye have done it unto one of the least of these my oreafren, ye have done it unto me."

paster of St. Ann's Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, who began his address by giving a sketch of the East River in a frezen condition, and comparing it and the steady stream of people crossing it to the stream of life. He said: "I could but feel that this span was but the span of life, which was so fast passing away." He

the city, and failing in reaching the de-sired goal he is discouraged and unlesss assisted by some friendly hand, he fails. In connection with tails he answered the objection which many brought forward against the Young Men's Christian Association, by simply stating the fact that the churches of the city were not up to their duty. They did not surround strangers in the city with those social influences which were calculated to interest them in Christian work. To supply this went in the churches the Association stepped in, and they do their work nobly.

FINAL HONORS TO AN EMINENT MER-CHANT.

TRIBUTE OF FELLOWS IN BUSINESS TO LORING AN-DREWS-THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

A large number of the principal members of the leather and hide trade, with which the late Loring Andrews had been long and prominently connected, met yesterday noon in the office of Palen & Co., at No. 87 Gold-st., to testify to their respect for the memory of their associate. William B. Isham called the meeting to order, and on his motion Col. John Watson was nopointed Chairman, and Ambrose Ely Secretary. The Hon. Smith Ety paid a tribute to the worth of Mr. Andrews, in the course of which he referred to his personal gratitude to Mr. Andrews for kindnesses extended more than a quarter of a century ago. The speaker mentioned several instances of large amounts given by the decrased during his life to various public objects. He purchased and maintained a church in a destitute part of the city; he gave \$160,000 to the University of the City of New-York, and he made a subscription of the same amount to the Atlantic Telegraph at a time when that enterprise was generally regarded as a visionary preject. Mr. Ely said he also knew of other large amounts given to various particula particula and chartable purposes, aggregating said be also know of other large amounts given to various patriotic and charitable nurposes, aggregating many thousands of dollars, which had never received public notice. Mr. Andrewe's close attention to business and honorable destings were also alladed to, and the speaker said that after a long and well-rounded life, his triend had died in the indict of his family, surrounded by everything that could mention to his comfort. In addition to the consolutions of the Christian famin, his last hours were soothed by the reflection that he had lived to see his children arrive at maturity, and all of them useful, prosperous, and respected members of the community in which they live.

Mr. Ely closed his remarks by submitting resolutions expressing the grief of the micrehants in the trade at the loss of one who had occupied so prominent and hen-

Mr. Ely closed his remarks of submitting resolutions expressing the grief of the uncrehants in the trade at the loss of one who had occupied so prominent such honored position, and who had contributed so much to the maintenance of a bigh standard of increantile integrity and honor, and tendering their condelence to the members of his family. These were adopted, and further addresses were made by Jackson S. Schultz and James Fraser, after which the meeting adjourned to attend the funeral services.

dearing associations, and those who inherit your blood and bear your names, to whom you cling with the tennectity of deathless love, will pass from your clinging clasp on to the unseen shores, saddening your lives with the sorrows of wounded affections.

Wearied with never-ceasing conflicts, by disappointments and losses, the harmonies of your feelings will be rudely jarred, and your natures grow sterner and harder. The confldent hopes and high-raised expectations that now make the smiling futures gleam and glitter before you, may yield to perplexing doubts and colling distrusts. Sven the greatest of earth's losses, a believing heart, may pass from you. But whatever fats may betide you, whether victory or defeat, success or failure, in your hopes and faspirations, purposes and plans, you should ever strive to keep the

XLIIID CONGRESS--2D SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. ROUTINE BUSINESS IN THE SENATE-RELIEF FOR POLARIS SURVIVORS-DISCUSSION OF SCHURZ'S LOUISIANA RESOLUTION-CAUCUS EIIL TO PRE-VENT DILATORY MOTIONS REJECTED-REPEAL OF THE SUBSIDY TO PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1875. Secretary Gorham called the Senate to order nd read a latter from Vice-President Wilson, dated Saturday last, announcing that a pressing engagement would prevent his attendance at the opening of the Senate to-day.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) submitted a resolution declaring Henry B. Anthony (Rep., R. I.) President pro tem, of the Serate, Agreed to, The usual resolution durecting the Secretary to inform the President of the United States and House of Representatives of the chection of Mr. An hony was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) presented the credentials of Hannibal Hamilia as Senator of the United States from the State of Maine for the term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

1875. Placed on file. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from the The CHAIR had before the Senate a territor of the Senate of the lith task, transmitting comes of the correspondence in relation to certain disorders in the State of Louistana. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. 1

TARIFF PETITIONS. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) presented a memorial of the operatives in the Rari an Woolen Mils, New-Jersey, for the repeal of the act of June 6, 1872, reducing the duty on certain foreign products. Referred to the Committee on Finance. In presenting the memorial Mr. Frelingbuysen said he believed the granting of this petition would increase our revenue and give activity to our aleggish industries. A protec tive tariff, white giving prosperity to the people, also increased the revenue of the country. He was guid that the Secretary of the Transary had made the recommendations which he did to the other House of Congress, and glad that these recommendations came from so worthy a representative of the West as the present Secretary.

worthy a representative of the west as the Peretry.

Peritions of a similar character, and remonstrating against the renewal of duty on tea and coffee, were presented by Messrs. SCOTe and CAMERON, from criticans of Pennsylvania; by air. SHERMAN, from criticans of Ohm; by Mr. DAVIS, from criticans of West Virginia; by Mr. JOHNSTON, from criticans of Virginia; by Mr. GHANDLER, from criticans of Methican; by Mr. FENTON, from criticans of Indians, and by Mr. FENTON, from criticans of Beffalo, air of which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Rep. S. C.) presented the joint resolutions of the L gistafure of South Carolina, asking an Indians of the L gistafure of South Carolina, asking an Indians of the L gistafure of South Carolina, asking an

lutions of the L gislature of South Carolina, asking an appropriation of the 6.0 to deepen the harbor of Charleston. B. Ferred to the Committee on C Mr. F.E. 310 of Federate the carrying of passengers on steamboats and other vessels, upproved March 18, 1830. Ret gred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. HAMILLON (Lab. R. p., T. xas) introduced a bill making an appropriation to fulfill dearly silpatations with the Creek Indians. Externed to the Committee on

Mr. McKRILL (Rep., Va.), introduced a bul to estab Mr. MORRILL (Rep., vf.) introduced a an at of exams an Education Fund, and april a period of the proceeds of the public brade to public conceation, and to revide for the more complete endowment and support remains all colleges for the advancement of schedule and industrial education. Occared to be printed and so in the table. Mr. MORRILL gave notice he would call the bill up at an early day for the purpose of sub-mitting some remarks there on.

Mr. INGALLS (Rop., K.a.), from the Committee on

on the biti declaring the meaning of the act of March 9, 150, in relation to a parent for incereing apparatus and circuit breakers. Placed on the calendar.

The CHARR then called for the business on the calendar, the Committee on Naval Affairs being entitled to the floor for the disposition of bills reported by that Committee. The following bills were disposed of: The House hill to provide for emistmenta in the navy; radefinitely postponed. The Senare bill to amend the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the Navy of the United States; passed. The Senare bill for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris; passed. The House bill authorizing the Frestdent to neumance livinem, yiethoff an Assistant Surger of the owners of the steamer Cara Poisen; referred to the Committee on Chains.

Mr. PRATT (Bep., Ind.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported Lavoraday on the bill grant right of

THE SITEATION IN LOUISIANA.

The Senste then resemed the consecration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessities.

Ho said: "I could but feel that this you was not the span of life, which was so fast passing away." He said: "I could but feel that this you was not the span of life, which was so fast passing away." He next grow a bridge stream of the span of life, which was so fast passing away." He next grow a bridge stream of the span of life, which was so fast passing away." He next grow a bridge stream of the span of life, which was so fast passing away." He next grow a bridge stream of the span of life, which was so fast passing away. He can be seen that the longuage what leaded his actuating and walking upon the frozen water, or the funderown man crossing, greed either by best mass or pincasare," and closed his selderess by an appeal to young men to be true to duty and true to principle, life sould they owed a great debt to so carry and to trade, to which at the end of life the hard clot worker and not proving met.

By Shenek was followed by the Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., paster of the Brondway Talernade Church, of whose remarks the following is an outline:

My President and Churchan frends, I feel grateful for an opportunity to say a word in behalf of an association as catholic in its basis, so vicenous has called this an age of great ciles. There is a tend association as catholic in the fast passing to the correct of the resident and Churchan frends, I feel great leave the proposition of the correct of the longuage was them put out? How years them put out? How years the public with it is a fast passing to the proposition of this certain great advantages. There is a tend factuating and commercial centers, and every one must recognize in this certain great advantages. There is a tend factuating and commercial centers, and every one must recognize in this certain great advantages. There is a tend factuating and commercial centers, and every one must recognize in this certain great advantages. There is a tend factuating and commercial centers, and every one must recognize in this certain great advantages. There is a t

pared to a 'east', declared to be a usurper and a mili-lary dictator. He had been thus arraigned on mere newspaper reports. When the facts came out it was shown that instead of any attempt to overthrow the Gover ment of Louisians, the President had only per-toring that which his oath of offsee compelled him to perform. The President was bound to recognize Kel-logg as the Governor of the State. Congress had maken no action to establish a government there, and the President had no other course loft him than the recog-nition of the Kellogg government. He next spoke of the scenes attending the organifation of the Louisiang Legislature on the 4th mail, and said the act of Witz was part of a conspiracy on the part of the Democrats to overthrow the Government of that State. Not one word of consure had come from the Democratic side of this Chamber toward Wiltz, who was a revolutionist. He was surprised that an American Senator should word of this Chamber toward Wiltz, who was a revolutionist, the was surprised that an American Senator should stand in his place and apologues for the outrages committed in Louisiana in the last few years, when it had been shown that 3,500 persons had been murdored there for political reasons since 1868. He read from the report of Mr. Schulz upon the countion of the South, made in 1865, and san he begged to passive that Senator (Mr. Schulz) that the condition of affairs he found then had been growing worse every day since. This new movement at the South meant revolution and the destruction of this Republic. Under the political leachings of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schulz), has Slate had been turned over to the Secretor Democracy, and he would have the Republican bearty from unit over the South to the White League

party now turn over the South to the White League conditt. The old Ku-Klux organization and White League of to-day were the same, yet these marderers and assarshis had their applicates on this floor. Mr. TriUKMAN (Dem., Onto) said the Senator had asserted that assarshis and murderers had apologists on the this floor. He demanded that the Senator name the applicate.

Mi. PEASE said perhaps he should qualify that state-

in Mr. PEAEE said perhaps he should qualify that statement. He had not near a senator in his place apologize for narror and assassination; but when Senators on the Expudictal and spoke of these crimes, Senators on the other side had treated them lightly, and said it syour kachest outrage until gotten up for political purposas. When benators from the South said the Associated Press in that section was invariably in the hands of the White Leaguers, etc., Senators on the other side paid no attention to the saidement.

Mr. THURMAN said he unterly doubted that there had been any member on the Democratic side who had said sine word by way of apology for assassination, and there was no foundation for making such a charge. Democratic Senators had denounced exaggeration and laisshood. When it comes to be a question of variety between the Senator from Missuspipi and the gentlemen of the Arsociated Press, that Senator (Mr. Pense) mass allow the Democratic Senators to reserve their judgment.

nent. ore concluding his speech, Mr. Pease yielded to

juigment.

Before concluding his speech, Mr. Pease yielded to Mr. Sii Eliha N., who effered a resolution authorizing the Presson to appoint a Commissioner to airend the International Pentientary Congress proposed to be held at Kome next year. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Kelly (Dem., Oregon) presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State for the improvement of the Zankin River; for the further improvement of the Williamette River; for the improvement of the mouth of the Coquille River; for the construction of a wagon road between Ashiand and Hot Springs; for the construction of a miniary road between the fillings road and Chitco; for the passage of an act to reimburse the State for expenses incurred by its Provisional Government; for the passage of an act to extinguish the title to the Umatthia Indian reservation; asking that the duttes on juic and burlap and sacks made from them be removed, and that all United States securities bereafter issued shall be liable to taxation. All of which were referred to the appropriate Committee.

Issued shall be hable to faxwing. All of which were referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Va.), from the Committee on Patents, reported back the petition of Williams Wicker-sium of Masseniusetts praying for an extension of 1/2 patent for improvements to sewing-magnings, and the

Committee was discharged from its further considera-

tion.

He also reported unfavorably on the bill authorizing an extension of the patent granted to Harvey Sait of Hoboken, N. J., for a self-locking shutter hinge, and is was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.), from the Committee on Patents, reported adversely on the petition of Julios Pickering of Auborn, N. Y., for an extension of his patent for an improved method of attaching straps to boot legs, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Silf-EMAN, Rep. (Discouraged the consideration).

boot tegs, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. SHEEMAN (Rep., Ohio) presented the resolutions of the Cincionasi Light Guard in favor of the passage of a law providing that the arms issued to Ohio under the act of 1803 shall not be charged the State. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FLANAGAN (Rep., Texas) presented the memorial of the Mayor and Common Council of Houston, Texas, in favor of having that place declared a port of entry. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kansas) presented resolutions of a public mectual heid at La Beile, Kansas, relating to the establishment of United States courts in the Indian Territory. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. St GTF (Rep., Penn.) presented a petition of the Exchange and Marine Underwriters of Philadelphia, asking the passage of the House bill to provide for Sichal Service. Referred to the Committee on Gommerce.

Mr. SARGENT Rep. Col.) from the Committee on

merce.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.), from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported with amendment the Senate bill authorizing the issue of patents to mining claims is certain cases. Placed on the calendar. It provides that in cases where foreigners or foreign corporations have purchased uniquing claims of citizens of the United States prior to the act of May 10, 1872, patents shall issue to such parties in the same manner as in other cases.

Cases.

Mr. WRIGHT (Rep., Lows) called up the House bill for the relief of Alex. Burch. Passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) prosented a memorial of officers who served as that engineers in the navy during the line war, claiming there was unjust discrimination as to the distributing of price money during the lact of June 20, 1864, and asking that it be smended so as to apply to ficer engineers for well as field captains. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vl.) moved that the Judiousty Committee have leave to sit during the session of the Security. Agreed to.

contest. Agreed to.
The Senate then, at 4:45 p. m., adjourned till to morrow

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Under the call of States, many bills were

atroduced and referred, including the following: By Mr. WILLARD (Rep., Vt.)-Resolutions of the Vor nont Legislature against reciprocity with Canade.

By Mr. HARRIS (Rep., Mass.)—To refer to the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court the determination of the rights of the central branch of the Union Paritie

the rights of the central branch of the Union Paritic Railroad Company under the existing law.

By Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.)—To establish certain telegraph lines in the several States and Territorica as post roads, and to regard to the transmission of company cital and other intelligence by telegraps.

By Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.)—A resolution of the New-York Lexislature for the improvement of Hariem River.

By Mr. ARCHER (Dem., Md.), (by reques.)—To aid in the construction of the Southern Railroad.

By Mr. YOUNG (Dem., Ga.)—Apprepriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the E awata River, in Georgian.

By Mr. FINCK (Dem., Onlo-Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature to regard to Louisians affairs.

By Mr. BUCKNER (Dem., M.)—To incorporate the National Union Telegraph Company.

By Mr. BUCKNER (Dem., M.)—Resolutions of the Missouri Legislature for the adjustment of chains growing out of the war.

By Mr. STANARD (Rep., Mo.)—To allow bolting cloths to be imported free. By Mr. WELLS (Dem., Mo.)-For a branch mint at St.

By Mr. DONNAN (Rep., Iows) -To fix the Inspector eneral's Department of the Army. By Mr. HUBBELL (Rep., Mich.) -For a light-house at Sand Island, Lake Superior.

By Mr. COBB (Rep., Kas.)—Resolution of the Kansas
Legislature in favor of an appropriation for improving Galveston Harnor, Texas. By Mr. STRAIT (Rep., Minn.)-For the improvement

e Minne-ota Ever oy the construction of a lock and at Little Raphts. Mr. AVERILL (Rep., Minn.)-Resolutions of the By Mr. AVERILL (Rep., Minn.) in a supervision of the improvement of timesofa Legislature for the improvement of rolg River. Ly Mr. LOWE (Rep., Kan.)-For a public building at oreka. By Mr. CEOOKE (Rep., N. Y.)-For the exchange of

of processes in the United States courts.
On motion of Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) it was ordered
that Richard B. Irwin be discharged from arrest, be
having answered all questions of the Committee ou ways and Menns.

By Mr. MILLs (Dem., Texas)—To establish a port of entry at Houston, Texas.

By Mr. S1016M (Dem., Penn.)—To prevent persons formerly employed in the Patent Office from presenting implications for patents.

Mr. HAV-LET (Rep., Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and make the bill for a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Liknols, Mr. Sissisppl and Rowers a special order for the 210 Festuary. Agreed the Yeas, 179; Nays, 55.

e City of Breeklyn. By Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.)-To secure the service

Mr. Chesna (Rep., Penn.) offered the following reso-

Hale of N. Y., Kasson, Merriam. Pheios, Pierce, E. H. Roberts, Sener, Smith of Onlo, Whard of Vic, and Willard of Mich.

Mr. SMITH (Rep., Penn.) moved to suspend the rules so as to make in order to the Post Other Appropriation bill an amendment to repeal the addition. China suggisted to without the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. NEGLEY (Rep., Penn.) From the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill smeaning the act of March 5, 1873, authorizing the constitution of a billing across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Mr. WELLS (Dem., Mo.) moved to lay the bill on the table. Negative. The bill requires the bridge to be boilt of three straight, continuous spans, each not less than 60 feet in the clear.

Mr. STANARD (Rep., Mo.) moved an amendment requiring it to be built of two continuous spans, not less than 450 feet in the clear. As there was only one hour assigned to the built of two continuous spans, not less than 450 feet in the clear. As there was only one hour assigned to the built of two continuous spans, not less than 450 feet in the clear. As there was only one hour assigned to the built of two continuous spans, not less than 450 feet in the clear. Star of the Yous and Nays on a motion to adjoin an allowed the built, &c., there was a great pressure by Mr. Regley to have it disposed of within the hour, while Messrs. Statuard and Wells of Missouri, were cleaning to be heard on the other side. Finally, Mr. Stanard was allowed two tunnings, and proceeded within that there to point the merchants of his amendment to be adopted in accordance with the demand of the merchants and Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis.

Mr. NEGLEY explained and advocated the bill, which he said had been garefully and patentity considered by

Bt. Louis.

Mr. NEGLEY explained and advocated the bill, which he sain had need carefully and patiently considered by the Committee on Commistre. The object of the brings, he said, was in the interest of deumerre, and the opposition to it came from the Iriends and stockholders of the elisting bridge at St. Louis, which charges 45 a car on every car of oosi crossing from lilinois into Missouri.

Mr. Stanard's amenument was agreed to, and the place of the elisting bridge at St. Louis, which charges 45 a car on every car of oosi crossing from lilinois into Missouri.

Mr. Stanard's amenument was agreed to, and the place of the said take from the Speaker's Tayle the Senate Civil. Rights thil for consideration at the present time and continuously till final disposition be had thereof, and amendments have been healty disposed of. Diatory motions were immediately resorted to by the Dimocrats to prevent a vote on Mr. Butles's resolution. Pinally, a threet vote was taken on the motion, and resulted in 147 Yeas to 23 Nays—not two-thirds in the affirmative. So the motion was defeated. The Republicans voting "Nos" were Mesers. Butler of Tenn., Harrison, Hyde Lefland, Lowndes, Maynard, Sener, Sheets, Slouis, Smith of Va., Stanard, Strait, and Thornburk.

Mr. DURHAM (Dem., Ky.) presented a memorial and pullion signed by 5,600 residents of Kennacky, naking Congress to submit for ratification an amendment to the Consistation of the Uniced States probibiting the manufacture, importation, and said of spirituous liquors, such amendment to take effect Jan. 1, 1875. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The house then, at 510 p. m., adjourned. Mr. NEGLEY explained and advocated the bill, which

Judiciary Committee.
The house then, at 5:10 p. m., adjourned.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

A delegation of steamship agents, among whom were John Williams of the Williams and Guion line, R. J. Cortis of the White Star hue, and John G. Dale of the Inman line, called yesterday on the Mayor, to protest against the proposed increase of the emigrant head money by the Commissioners of Emigration to \$2. The Mayor explained that the Commission of Emigration was a State Board, the members of which were

tion was a State Board, the members of which were appointed by the Governor, and were therefore not under the control of the Mayor in any way.

Senators Gross and Ledwith, Assemblymen Dessar, Daly, and others, called on the Mayor yesterday and had an informal discussion relative to legislation at Albany. Among other callers were A. T. Stewart and ex Judge Hitton. Sheriff Conner stepped in to consult the Mayor relative to his bill against the city, and many of the heads of Departments visited the Mayor's office. John Morrissey was also among the visitors, making his list visit to the City Hall this year.

City Chamberlain Lans makes the following reports for the week ending Saturday last: Balance, January 16, \$1,13,153 64; receipts for the week, \$286,647.66; pay ments for the week, \$1,319,015 93; balance, January 13, \$630,786 67.

A prisoner in Auburn jail, whose term of service had expired, liked his quarters so well that he refused to go out; nor did the jailor know how to get rid of him. So he was sent out with a broom to sweep the sidewalk, when they locked the jail door upon him.
After many attempts to break in, he was compelled sor-cowfully to seek other quarters